

11B-2 producing mine or preparation plant for power or heat. They also
exclude the raw coal
sold or transferred d to other establishments for preparation. thus
eliminating the dupli-

Net production, on the other hand, represents the net tonnage of anthracite mined, excluding breaker, washery, and other refuse, based on the location of the mining operation. For individual counties the figures represent the net usable product from mines, culm banks, and dredges located within the boundaries of the designated area. At the mine level, the net production includes the tonnage of coal mined and prepared at the same establishment, coal used at the establishment for power or heat, the prepared or sized coal equivalent of raw coal mined for preparation at other establishments, and any raw coal sold for use without preparation.

For the Anthracite Industry, the net production index for primary products of the industry decreased to 62 in 1963 from the 1958 level of 75. The unit value index for 1963 was 103 compared to 106 in 1958. Both indexes were computed on a basis of 1954 = 100. For the Anthracite Mining Services Industry, the 1963 production index was only 34, compared with 75 for 1958; but the unit receipts for services index for 1963 was 108, compared with 106 for 1958.

Approximately 95 percent of all anthracite mined is prepared prior to use. The coal beds in the anthracite region are, in general, steeply pitching and much folded and faulted. Steep-pitch mining makes it necessary to bring to the surface all material which is mined, including large quantities of slate and other refuse. About 30 million tons of raw coal were processed at preparation plants. Of this quantity, 13 million tons of raw coal were mined and prepared at the same establishment.

Contract work. Stripping of fresh-mined anthracite and loading of culm-bank material by contractors represent a significant component of anthracite mining. Anthracite operators reported a total of nearly 8 million tons of strip-pit coal produced, of which over 2 million tons were mined for them by contractors. Of the over 3 million tons of culm-bank coal produced, nearly one million tons were mined by contractors.

Establishments classified in the Anthracite Mining Services Industry reported receipts of over \$15 million for services performed at strip-pits and culm banks and \$0.2 million for services other than stripping or loading culm bank material. A total of 1,110 persons were engaged in these services, accounting for approximately 9 percent of the total number of persons engaged in the Anthracite Mining Industries.

Establishments classified in the Anthracite Mining Services Industry were permitted to file one report for all mining services performed in the United States. These reports were classified on the basis of the principal type of services performed and the principal industry served to determine their industry or subindustry.

classification. Each report included data on the amount received for services, the number of employees in March, the tonnage of raw anthracite mined, and capital expenditures during 1963, by State and county. For geographic area statistics, all other figures in each report were allocated

on the basis of these reported data.

The figures in this report for the Anthracite Mining Services Industry cover, except for hauling, all types of service activities which represent an integral part of anthracite mining operations. Receipts by these contractors represent 70 percent of the total payments for contract services by the Anthracite Mining Industries. A small amount of additional contract work was done by operators of anthracite properties, presumably primarily for other anthracite operators and by contractors primarily serving other industries. These services probably represent nearly complete coverage of the types of contract service operations classified in the mineral industries.